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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature

Appropriation Bill Reported in the Senate —Resolution for Adjournment April 10 —Act Repealing Tax on Gross Receipts, Corporations, &c., Finally Passed—Somerset Relief Bill Vetoed—Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation—The Question to be Submitted to a Vote of the People of Allegheny.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 19, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham, from Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was ordered to be printed.

Also, a joint resolution for final adjournment April 10th. Passed.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Lemon—Supplement to Bedford and Edgeport Railroad.

Mr. Maclay—Act to incorporate the city of Harrisburg.

Mr. Graham—Act to cede concurrent jurisdiction, and to condemn property for the erection of United States public buildings in Pittsburgh; also, act to repeal the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburg and Allegheny so far as it binds children to Protestant orphan asylums; also, act to vacate an alley near the Bingham street M. E. church, in Birmingham, or Seventy-eighth Ward, Pittsburg; also, act to provide for better security against coal and petroleum oils; also, to incorporate the *Law and Real Estate Publishing* Company, which passed.

Mr. Anderson—Act to incorporate the Oakdale and Wellsville Railroad; also act to provide for the sale of the real estate of habitual drunkards and lunatics.

Bills were passed as follows:

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money to extend the Fire Department.

Act to incorporate iron and steel companies in the Commonwealth.

Supplement to Russian Bath Company of Pittsburgh.

Act to incorporate the Montour Valley Railroad, amended by Mr. Rutan by adding the names of Jno. Wilson, Sr., Jno. Stevenson and Jackson Swearengen, of Beaver county, and Frank fort Springs and Hookstown to be the points on the route.

Mr. Wallace called up Mr. Rutan's resolution to Congress in relation to Chinese labor, and it was adopted.

Mr. McKinley, during the discussion, remarked that the Chinese were as good as the Irish.

The Governor sent in a veto of the Somerset Relief bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The act to repeal tax on gross receipts, corporations, &c., passed the House and was sent to the Governor.

A bill was favorably reported by Mr. Wolf of Union, granting an annuity of two thousand dollars to E. L. Drake, the discoverer of petroleum in this State. He is represented as aged, poor and paralyzed.

Mr. Sample called up and had passed an act authorizing the Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg to remove their burial ground, and also a supplement to the Real Estate Savings Bank.

Mr. Newmeyer had the bill for improving Stanton avenue, from Highland to Butler street, called up, and passed. Mr. Wallace had McCandless avenue added, with the restrictions which require a majority to petition for said improvement stricken out.

The Senate then took up the Metropolitan Police of New County bill, and passed it up to the third reading by a close vote.

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation.

The Allegheny delegation appeared before the committee to which the Consolidation bill has been referred, and after a discussion the consolidationists were compelled to yield to an amendment giving Allegheny City a separate vote on the question. H. W. Oliver made the argument for the bill and Alfred Slack against. Various amendments were proposed, such as compelling free bridges with the vote, or leaving it to the freeholders of Allegheny City, and several other moves, but the committee from Allegheny would not listen to any thing but a square vote of the people of Allegheny City *whether they should consolidate or not*, without any ifs&ands. Messrs. Gerver, Fleming, Huckenstine and Slack, the Allegheny Committee, will remain here until the bill is fixed.

The Vienna Exposition—Proclamation by Gov. Hartranft.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18.—Governor Hartranft has issued the following proclamation relative to the Vienna Exposition:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the second section of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 14, 1873, it is provided that the Governors of the several States and they are hereby requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our artisans and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to secure a knowledge of the proposed exhibition and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

And Whereas, Provision is made by said joint resolution of Congress to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exposition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna, Austria, commencing on the 1st of May, 1873, and terminating on the 31st of October of the same year.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor as aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation inviting the patriotic people of our State to assist in the proper representation of the handiworks of our citizens and the prolific sources of our material wealth with which our State is blessed, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition and to secure to our State the advantages which it promises.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, on the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-seventh.

By the Governor.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Anderson Suicide at Franklin—Verdict of the Inquest.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 19.—After five days' deliberation the Coroner's jury in the Anderson suicide case rendered a verdict, in substance, that Thomas F. Anderson, from a short time previous and at the time of his death, was of insane mind, and that on the 14th of March, at his residence, in the presence of his family, shot and killed himself with a pistol.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor DIX announces that he still sees no reason for interfering in the case of Foster.

A bill has passed the New York Assembly giving colored people the same public conveniences and rights enjoyed by the whites.

In the case of David Seull against the Kensington bank, Philadelphia, for money ($30,000 in government bonds) stolen from a box deposited for safe keeping when the bank was robbed in 1871, the jury yesterday, after being out two days, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Erie Railroad officials suspended are Horatio N. Otis, Secretary; Justin D. White, Assistant Treasurer, and John Hilton, Audit Clerk.

The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, has been finally settled on the payment of $271,000 to the government by the firm.

Mary M., wife of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, died yesterday in the seventieth year of her age.

The Committee on Corporations, of the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature, yesterday reported adversely the Senate New Jersey Railway bill, a Pennsylvania Railroad project. The report was adopted—48 to 20.

The Erie Investigating Committee of the New York Legislature adjourned to meet on Friday in New York city.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday.

In the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday the Senate bill to amend the tipping laws of the State was on motion of Mr. Allen of the House bill on the same subject. It leaves the question to a vote of the people of the different districts, wards, etc., on the first of June, whether they will allow tipping houses in their midst. It will be signed by the Governor.

Lewis H. Bussean was held for trial for killing Hartman, in Evansville, on Monday last, in default of $10,000 bail. Hartman was buried yesterday. About 300 moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, and other trades unions marching in procession. Jordon, who was wounded in the affray, proves to have been very dangerously hurt, and may die.

The patent elastic felt factory of Bloodgood & Ostrom'or, on King street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $60,000.

A driving snow storm from the north prevailed at Chicago yesterday, and one inch of snow had fallen. The storm is now fair to continue during the night.

The Hurricane Island Granite Company, of Maine, has been awarded the contract for furnishing and cutting the stone for the superstructure of the St. Louis Postoffice.

The Governor of Nebraska will call an extra session of the State Legislature in a few days to correct errors and omissions in the laws passed during the last session.

Ex-Senator Corbett has directed that one hundred and thirty dollars, due him as extra compensation as member of the Forty-second Congress, be turned over to the Washington Monument Association. This sum is the difference between mileage due Corbett under the old law and the extra compensation allowed by the new.

The House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, by a vote of 49 to 167, refused to rescind the resolutions censuring Sumner, passed by the last Legislature, and the report of the committee giving leave to withdraw to the petitioners for rescinding of the resolves was adopted. The report will come up in the Senate in a day or two.

The practicability of a ship canal through Nicaragua has been settled by the labors of the present United States surveying party.

Hibbler, who was recently tried for murder and condemned at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for the murder of his wife, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Brackenridge. When asked if he had any sentence should not be passed upon him, he simply replied, without any sign of emotion, that he was not guilty.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1873.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the Senate take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him, providing that the previous question may be demanded either by a majority vote or in some modified form, etc.

Mr. THURMAN objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT showed the necessity of adopting some such rule for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of public business.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the resolution would be taken up and referred to the Committee on Rules, without debate, and let them examine the whole subject and report at next session.

After considerable debate, the Senate, by a vote of 35 against 20, refused to take up and thus refer the resolution.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Commissioner of Agriculture was requested to communicate to the Senate his annual report, with accompanying papers, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEST asked the Senate to take up his resolution giving the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi river leave to sit during the recess and report on the condition of the levees of the Mississippi; also on the propriety of the government controlling and maintaining the same.

The Chair decided the resolution out of order.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the case of Senator Caldwell.

Mr. CONKLING said that Caldwell was legally elected, and now, two years after his election to the Senate, they were asked to declare that he never was elected at all, and that in law and in fact no such election ever took place, and that in law the seat has been vacant all the time. He (Conkling) could not so pronounce. His oath, as he understood it, forbade him doing so. Every time the Senate transcended the law, in order that a particular good might come, they gilded with new light the exclamation of Roland: "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

The Senate could not hold that Caldwell was not elected and at the same time maintain that they could expel him. They could expel no one except he be a member, and no one could be a Senator unless he was so elected. But for the purpose of expelling him would the Senate hold him up for a while as a Senator for the purpose of knocking him down? Either Caldwell was elected or the Senate have no power to expel him. Mr. Conkling, without concluding his remarks, gave way for an Executive session, at the expiration of which the Senate adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HAMLIN, PA., March 19, 1873.

A man by the name of Richard Wingert was killed this afternoon a short distance from this place while felling trees. The tree caught and swung around on him. He lived about an hour. He leaves a wife and four children.

Railroad Collision—Two Persons Killed.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 19.—A collision occurred early this morning about two miles east of this city, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, between two freight trains. The engineer and fireman of the westward bound train, Joseph Proctor and Frank Dye, were killed, and a tramp named Foster Dailey, slightly injured. The engineer and fireman of the other train jumped and escaped uninjured.

CRIMES.

Sleighing Party Murderously Attacked.

UNDERWOOD, ONT., March 19.—Last night a family named Price, with some friends, living at Port Bruce, were attacked as they were getting out of a sleigh to their residence by a party of men armed with clubs, and badly beaten. Geo. Price, an old man, died from injuries, and another man, Philip Warren, is not expected to survive, and three others seriously injured.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 19.—The State Temperance Convention assembled in the City Hall at two P. M. It was called to order by Rev. D. A. Randall, who delivered the address of welcome. A permanent organization was effected with Hon. Jacob F. Merrick, of Delaware, Chairman, and Rev. E. L. Rexford and J. J. Jany, of Columbus, Secretaries. A telegram was read from the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at Salem, O., expressing sympathy, and declaring its members would preach, pray and vote for legal, entire and total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The usual committees were appointed.

At the evening session of the State Temperance Convention the following resolutions were adopted after a long discussion:

Resolved, That we hereby request the coming Constitutional Convention of Ohio to continue the clause in the present Constitution, providing that licenses to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted in the State, and to give the General Assembly power to legislate against such traffic and for the revoking thereof; in

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in the laws of the State whereby any less legal restraints shall be placed upon the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That as temperance people we will use our influence in all suitable ways to elect such persons to office as will use their official influence to create and sustain such laws as will most effectually suppress the sale and use of intoxicating drinks.

A plan of effecting a more perfect organization of the temperance people was agreed on. Messrs. E. E. White, D. A. Randall, J. J. Jany, C. N. Olds and E. Brown, all of Columbus, were chosen as a State Central Committee. This committee was instructed to prepare petitions to be circulated throughout the State, calling on the Constitutional Convention to legislate in accordance with the above resolutions. A committee was also appointed to memorialize Congress at a future convention some plan of a permanent State temperance organization, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore Appointments.

Politicians Attack in Force.

The Session of the Senate

Tide Turning Against Caldwell.

THE CASE OF SENATOR BOGY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1873.

The Baltimore Collectorship.

The Maryland legion of politicians, who have had their skirmishers out for about ten days, appeared in full force at the Executive Mansion this morning at an early hour. Five delegations, numbering about seventy persons, put in an appearance in favor of retaining Thomas as Collector of the Port of Baltimore. Before noon four other delegations arrived, representing the merchants, soldiers and sailors, the colored element, and the old friends of Winter Davis, all numbering about sixty persons. These were headed by W. J. Albert and Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., both representatives elect from Maryland, and favored the appointment of Booth for Collector of Customs, and King for Naval Officer. This party also had the sympathy and co-operation of Postmaster General Cresswell. Each delegation had its spokesman and fired off a profuse amount of laudatory remarks. By the time the advance guard of the ninth delegation was seen charging across the President's office, the Chief Magistrate of the nation, for the first time in his life, was compelled to surrender. Nine speeches, with a liberal wadding of petitions, was evidently pouring in the broadsides too rapidly. The President in this crisis remarked that the contest had grown too enough, and he would give an person to the Secretary of the Treasury and have the appointment made immediately. Mr. Boutwell, while Secretary, favored Booth. Mr. Richardson, on the contrary, sides with Thomas, the present incumbent. It is understood that the names of Booth and King will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The President left the office while the last delegation were still lingering about the corridors and portico of the Executive Mansion, and proceeding to the Treasury Department remained nearly an hour. The chairman of the colored delegation, when questioned, expressed his views very emphatically as to the intentions of the President. He observed that the President said he would examine into the matter faithfully, and that he was pretty *unanimous* as to the result. The colored delegation considered this entirely satisfactory.

Pension Agent at Indianapolis.

Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster General, several days ago appointed Pension Agent at Indianapolis, Indiana, will continue in his present office for some days longer in order to settle up his affairs. He will not take possession of his new office until April 21st, when the commission of the present incumbent expires.

The Senate Session.

The Senate, relieved of the sparring of the House of Representatives, is in a paradise of bald argument and empty words. The gassy Senators seem disposed to take vengeance on time for the hurried, not to say hasty, limits of the limitations of the late session. It is now thought that the ornamental Senate will continue to ventilate their views on a variety of subjects for the next week. The working members of the body are growing impatient, and many are trying to pair off in order to get to their homes. The current opinion is the Senate will evidently increase against Caldwell. A vote is not expected until next week.

Case of Senator Bogy.

At a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, the case of Senator Bogy of Missouri, charging bribery in connection his election by bribery, was considered. The testimony taken before the committee of the Missouri Legislature was laid before the committee. It was determined to take no action till the testimony had been carefully investigated. This will delay action till next December.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1873.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Samuel H. Ebert, Colorado, Governor of that Territory; Thomas Weightman, Secretary of Internal Revenue, Wm. H. Sapp, Tenth District, Ohio, Cyrus J. Scofield, United States Attorney for Kansas.

BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

Five delegations from Baltimore, soliciting the appointment of Washington Booth as Collector of the port, and four remonstrating against the present Collector, Thomas, were at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President.

THE BOOKS SENT FOR.

The Attorney General has written to Oakes Ames for the books of the Credit Mobilier Company, for the use of counsel in prosecuting suit against that corporation.

WELL PROVIDED FOR.

Medical Inspector Cox, of the Naval Academy, reports that the cadets were well provided for in every respect on the occasion of their visit to Washington, to take part in the inauguration ceremonies.

NECK SAVED.

The President has decided to commute the sentence of O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Cunningham in August last, to imprisonment for life.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Sawyer as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNORSHIP OF COLORADO.

Governor McCook having declined the reappointment to the Governorship of Colorado Territory, the President will send to the Senate the name of S. H. Ebert, of that Territory, as his successor, to take effect on the 17th of April, the expiration of McCook's term.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Indiana and Michigan will move eastward on Thursday over the Middle States. For the Middle and Atlantic coasts, increasing south and east winds and threatening weather and rain. For South Atlantic States clouds and possibly rainy weather, with southwest winds, followed by northwest winds and falling temperature on Thursday evening. For Ohio valley and upper lakes, rising barometer, falling temperature, frosty weather and northwest winds, followed by clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore and Cape May.

Local Option and the Prohibitory Laws.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the question of the electors in prohibitory districts in Allegheny voting under the Local Option act next Friday, permit me to say that they have such right to vote on the question is quite certain. Counsel please turn to the supplemental act and read as follows:

"Section 5. In all cases where elections have heretofore been held in any township, ward or borough, or in any district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed authorizing the citizens thereof to vote for or against the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts or boroughs shall be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement by reason of their having voted on aforesaid or any license or of granting authorization in any special act whatever, but all the qualified voters of every county and city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act and the act to which it is a supplement."

This clause makes it very clear that every voter in the county of Allegheny has the right to vote for or against license in the county next Friday, no matter what local prohibitory acts may be in force in any special townships or districts.

[We take the section above quoted as having reference only to those districts in which elections had been held previous to the passage of the supplement. In this view, all the sections will be consistent with one another. But, as shown yesterday, the original act excepts from its operations all special prohibitory laws; and the sixth section of the supplement, having special reference to Allegheny county, declares that the electors shall hold "in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny, as now organized, elections," If this be taken by our correspondent be correct, the fifth and sixth sections of the supplement are inconsistent. The law of interpretation in such cases is, so to construe the various sections as to make the act consistent as a whole.]

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ADVERTISING is an art, and is the mother of "the art of thriving" itself.

THE public fountain in front of Allegheny City Hall was put in operation yesterday.

ELIZA MCNITT, a woman of ill-fame, was arrested at the Station House yesterday morning.

THE inmates of a house of ill-fame on Webster avenue were arrested last evening and locked up.

A SPECIAL meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of electing two Street Commissioners.

THE Oakland Passenger Railway Company have determined to run their cars from Soho to Market street during the improvement of Fifth avenue.

OWEN MCGOWAN was lodged information yesterday before Alderman Kruter against Nat. Donovan for aggravated assault and battery. The usual papers were made out.

JAMES BROWN, arrested at Temperanceville for drunkenness, and subsequently suspected of being a professional burglar, is held in custody to await further developments.

CATHERINE O'BRIEN alleged yesterday before Alderman Strain that her husband beat and abused her in a terrible manner, while under the influence of liquor. A warrant was issued.

MR. MCKEE, of 46 Liberty street, lately lost a new suit of clothes and some other articles. Officer Messner found some of them at the pawn offices, but the thieves have not yet been arrested.

IT is probable that the great English eloquutionist, Mr. J. M. Bellew, will give a reading in this city at no distant day. Premonitory signs, in the shape of circulars, begin to fly around, at any rate.

MR. JOHN LOUDON, at whose door an infant was left on last Saturday night, has made an information at the Allegheny Mayor's office charging the woman who left the child. The accused was arrested and held for trial.

IT is a fact, that the coroner, representative in the House from this county, will offer a bill prohibiting the storage of powder, in Pittsburgh, in greater quantities than thirty pounds, except in the Allegheny Arsenal, and *these places where it is now held*. The last clause looks singular.

DANIEL COYLE and John Coyle are charged with assault and battery, before Alderman Moreland, on oath of Daniel Sweeny, who alleges that at Penn avenue and Eighteenth street the defendants beat him. John has been arrested and held to bail for a hearing, while officers are looking for Coyle.

P. F. W. & C. RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—A Verbal Report from President Cass—Election of Directors, &c.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company was held at noon yesterday, at the office of the Company, in the Bank of Commerce building, Wood street.

The meeting was organized by calling Jacob Hendrix, Esq., of Economy, to the chair, and appointing F. M. Hutchison, Esq., as Secretary.

Gen. Cass, President, then submitted a verbal report. He said a written report would be prepared and printed and sent to the stockholders. He had not had time to prepare it to submit at the present meeting, for the reason that he had not obtained all the facts from the Lessees that were necessary. There was no important business to transact except the election of directors to fill vacancies in the Board caused by expiration of terms.

The President proceeded to state that among the most important matters transpiring during the year was the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in what is known as the "gore" case, which was brought for the purpose of compelling the company to show by what authority they exercised the rights of a corporation in that State. The decision was adverse to the interests of the company in some particulars and decidedly favorable in others. It was adverse because it decided that the company was not a corporation of Ohio, but a foreign company. The favorable part of the decision was that the Court held that it could enjoy all the rights accorded to other corporations in the State, subject to provisions of the law.

Passing from this point the President stated that under authority given by a resolution "Recurment Bonds" to the aggregate of $2,000,000 had been issued to the lessees to reimburse them for repairs and for bettering the condition of the road. The lessees ask for authority to spend $2,000,000 additional for adding to the rolling stock of all kinds, enlarging the shops, purchasing new tools, and making extensive repairs, etc., and the Board had asked for that amount. It was not expected that all the improvements and additions would be made during the present year, but they would be by the close of the ensuing year. The lessees report that the aggregate net earnings for the year of the road, exclusive of the two branches, reached $3,500,000, and the total, including the two branches were $10,000,000. The latter sum is the largest ever reported, and he ever expected they would reach when he assumed charge of the consolidated roads in 1869. The profits and interest have been paid promptly by the lessees.

The President stated that another very important question had been raised since the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, previously referred to, had been rendered. It was whether under that decision the Ohio stockholders would be compelled to list their stock in that State for taxation. If they were, it would force the stockholders to relinquish their stock in Ohio, which would be alike prejudicial to their interest and a loss to the State. Legal gentlemen had been consulted, and the opinion expressed by them was that the unfavorable view of the question was not tenable. The State would tax the property of the company as heretofore, and if the stockholders were compelled to pay taxes on their stock they would be paying twice on the same property. He thought, therefore, that the Ohio stockholders would not be required to list their stock in that State.

But better progress has been made in bringing the legal business of the company to a close than at any time of the lease, to a termination. Two or three suits have been closed, but as many new ones, some more important than those concluded, had been terminated.

There had been paid during the year, of old debts, a little less than $150,000, the main of which sum was the amount due the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road on contract for a division of receipts.

The President then referred to the effect of the past winter on railroads and machinery, and remarked that the past winter was the most severe ever experienced since railroads were first operated in this country. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway had met the fate of other roads, the track having been injured and the machinery injured. The roads promise that as soon as the bad weather will permit, the track will be put in first-class condition and the machinery repaired, as no time was then made to the extraordinarily large amount of business which had been and is being thrown upon railroads. Necessity of providing additional facilities in the way of trucks, sidings and equipment in order to accommodate the business offered. The lessees of the road, recognizing this necessity, had asked authority to double the track along the entire length of the road. The request had not yet been acted upon by the Board, but would be at an early day. The President concluded by stating that he preferred to embrace all that would be alluded to in the written report, although they would be given more in detail.

After the report had been submitted, a resolution was adopted that the old board of nine directors be proceeded with. The election was by ballot, and resulted in the election of three directors be proceeded with. The election was by ballot, and resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen, who will serve for the ensuing year: Thomas D. Ogden, of Chicago; Jesse L. Williams, Fort Wayne; Louis H. Myer, New York.

Gen. Cass, who is confirmed as President, and F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Christ. Greenawalt, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Moses Myers plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement preferred by Henry Hyman.

Joseph McKee and others, charged with malicious mischief, were found guilty and fined $10 each.

Geo. Green, charged with assault and battery on Green & Dixon, were next tried, and the jury is out.

Levi Wolf, charged with receiving stolen goods—tins, tinks, etc., belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was on trial when the Court adjourned.

The constables of the Second, Eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second and Fourth wards, and the boroughs of Brandock, Tarentum and Scott township, will be heard before the Grand Jury on their return on Saturday, March 29, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against	
Y. McLaughlin,	Clement Lentz,
John Lane,	James McCharren,
Mary Miller,	Henry Heinbach,
Richard K. Pomeroy,	Hook & Oyler,
Henry Hartman,	James Hoyt,
George Valmash,	Theophilus Morgan,
Richard Cooper et al.,	James McKeefe,
Samuel Bell,	Louis Mirk,
Wm. Kinney,	Andrew Patterson,
Edward Hare et al.,	Alfred A. J. Cain,
	Allen G. Dunn.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe.

In the case of John Litterand vs. David Clark, the jury found for the defendant the sum of $54.

Henry Brown vs. Peter H. Reed. Action to recover $200. Verdict for plaintiff, $166 75.

McClure & Friedly vs. Annie Flood and others. Action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiffs, $57 48.

The American Steel Co. vs. Wm. M. Faber. Action to recover subscriptions to the stock of the company. The defense was that the defendant had been released by a vote of the directors. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2,606.

The Court, on motion of D. W. Best, attorney for defendant, granted a rule on the plaintiff to show cause why the judgments and all proceedings should not be set aside, and in the meantime all proceedings stayed, in the case of W. McClintock & Co. vs. Charles H. Prescott.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

145. Brown vs Stettler et al.
204. M. Kelly vs. Cyrus Duff.
4. Fawcett vs. Brown et al.
6. Smith et al. vs. Haigh.
18. McDonald vs. Lyle et al.
19. Sweeney vs Same.
20. Flaherty vs. Same.
21. Griffin vs. Same.
22. Kelly vs. Same.
23. Golden vs. Same.
24. McGraw vs. Same.
29. Long vs. Forrest et al.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Hass vs. Briggs is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. The testimony for the plaintiff is not yet concluded.

Judge Hampton is engaged on the case of A. J. McCrory vs. the owners of steamboat "Park Painter." The plaintiff alleges that the boat took away by mistake a lot of lumber belonging to him, and brought it back in a damaged condition. The suit is brought to recover the amount of damage.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

146. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
121. Laughlin vs. Holland.
165. Peebles vs. Same.
117. Heard & Co. vs. Gearing et ux.
199. Middleton vs. Hardwell et al.
127. Johnston vs. Mellon & Sons.
129. Blakeley vs. Wood et al.
133. Haniey vs. Hayden.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

W. S. Service & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy against Jesse Claypool. Referred to Register Cuthbert.

Wm. Bone received his final discharge in bankruptcy.

Jacob W. Overdorf filed a petition to declare Henry Gutchall, of Jeffersonville, Ohio, bankrupt. Marshall Hall was appointed provisional assignee.

SUKES' RUN SEWER.

Opposition to the Proposed Act Legalizing the Assessments.

A meeting of property owners of the Sixth ward was held last evening at the Ann street school house, for the purpose of taking action regarding the proposed act of Assembly relative to legalizing the assessments for the Sukes' run sewer.

Mr. W. Pier was called to the chair and H. H. Bergough appointed Secretary.

Several speeches were then made on the subject, and the gist of them was that the people of the Sixth ward were interested was asked to prevent the special legislation that is reported is intended.

Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning any action by the Legislature to compel property holders of the Sixth ward to bear the heavy assessment for this sewer.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Mulhorn and Bergough, was appointed to act in behalf of the property holders until the next meeting, and, if necessary, to proceed at once to Harrisburg in the interest of the same.

A large number of the property holders have signed a list, in which they agree to bear all expenses incurred in the endeavor to prevent the legislation of March 10, which is claimed to be unjust.

Adjourned to meet on next Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

What a Pittsburgher Proposes to Do.

Some Pittsburgh parties propose to put a new steamer on Chautauqua Lake. The gentleman who proposes to build and command the new craft is a wealthy and retired Ohio river steamboat captain; one who is well qualified for the business and who enters into it more for the pleasure of the thing than for profit. He proposes to build a boat worth $8,000, and to run as many as Jay Gould may provided that the citizens of Jamestown, Mayville, and intermediate points will take $5,000 worth of stock, said stock to be repaid with tickets for passage on the boat, if they so desire. The boat will be built in Pittsburgh, and transferred to the lake by the Allegheny Valley Railroad *free of cost*. If this project is successfully carried out the Allegheny Valley Railroad authorities intend to issue excursion tickets during the summer season from Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls, including a round trip on Chautauqua Lake. A part of this sum has already been subscribed by the citizens.

English Pickles.

One car just received by

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 Liberty street,

Consisting of

Pints Chow Chow,
Pints Mixed Pickles,
Pints Spiced Onions,
Pints Cauliflower,
Pints Piccalilli,
Pints Gherkins,
Quarts Chow Chow,
Quarts White Onions,
Quarts Spiced Onions,
Quarts Mixed Pickles,
Quarts Gherkins.

These pickles are packed conveniently for retail dealers, two dozen pints or one dozen quarts in a case. The trade are invited to call and see samples at 231 Liberty street.

Eave Women Any Interests at Stake in the License Contest of Friday.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The decision to be made in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on Friday next, means a great deal more than "shall or shall not men be licensed to sell intoxicating liquors." It means plenty or poverty, peace or misery in multitudes of homes. It means happiness or wretchedness to thousands of wives; blessings or blight upon ten thousand children in these two cities. Therefore, women have great interests at stake in this battle of Friday, and, why, in the name of all that is reasonable and just, are they not permitted to protect those interests? Why? only because of a most absurd and degrading prejudice, that women cannot protect their own interests so well as men can do the work for them.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that the mothers in the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh whose sons are growing into manhood, can judge as well what is for their own interests in this matter of liquor selling as the Irish, German and negro boys of twenty-one years, who will vote next Friday? Would it not be as wise to let these women look after their own interests in this matter, as to refuse them all participation and leave those interests in the hands of the ten thousand drunkards, rowdies and reprobates who infest our cities and usually carry every thing before them.

Does it not occur to the good women of these two cities that they *ought* to vote on this question? And does it not occur to the good men who are laboring for temperance that they *need* the votes of the women in this cause.

Philanthropic men, anxious for the triumph of temperance, have enlisted the women in the service, and in both cities women are earnestly using their influence, not merely within the walls of home (woman's former prescribed sphere) and upon their own husbands and sons, but out in the public word, up and down the highways and byways; in stores, workshops, factories, groggeries—upon anybody's husbands and anybody's sons. It is matter for rejoicing that women are alive to this question, and feel it their duty to do something, and that men recognize the fact that women have an interest here.

But what a mistake. What a misfortune that these women cannot use the direct, positive power of the ballot, which is dignified and certain, rather than the indirectness of persuasion, which is uncertain and full of chagrin. As to the impropriety of women voting, which so many men and women voting, which so many men and women fear, would it be any more improper for ladies to drop a ballot into a box, in a back room, than the rooms where these ballots were distributed last week), than to go into dirty work shops, among crowds of men, talking with these men, evening their sneers, and confronting their vulgarity, placing ballots in their hands with the half certainty they will the next minute be tossed away with a laugh.

It is certainly far more modest and proper to use the one, independent, sacred ballot, which is a scepter of power which no man dare scout at or deny.

The cry of the immodesty or impropriety of women voting is nonsense, as every sensible man and woman knows; and it stands as naught measured against the great need of their votes in just such an hour as this. Every day and every hour that women's vote is supremely absurd, when women are spending days going from house to house and shop to shop soliciting men to vote—a work of disagreeable, severe, time absorbing, than voting twice a year for a whole lifetime. The truth is, it is a one-sided, selfish and undemocratic piece of business to take the votes of men only upon this question of selling "liquor"—to refuse to take the votes of women and yet to ask women to do the disagreeable work of electioneering. I would rather vote a hundred times than electioneer for one day.

Still, I am glad to see the women doing this work. Many of them have been driven to it—action, which is the second best thing they can do. Besides it will be a literal education to some women who have before given hardly a thought to questions concerning the public welfare. Women need this education as much as men need the co-operation of women in vital questions. I hope the men of Allegheny county will awake to the consciousness, that if the women of Pittsburgh would vote on Friday next there would be no possible success for the License party in that city. Never till men are convinced they need the help of women will they invest them with this right, which they so unrighteously withhold.

HELEN P. JENKINS.

Death of a Pittsburgh Minister.

A correspondent at Minneapolis, Minn., reports the death of Rev. George W. Jackson, of that city, on Thursday afternoon, February 27th, and adds:

"This will be sad news to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, in the community around

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873.

THERE is a paper published at Cincinnati which confesses to having observed an original idea in the Pittsburgh papers some three years ago. And the fact was too much for its weak intelligence—blinding it, so to speak, with excess of light. At least it has ever since wandered as in a hopeless maze, droning a meaningless drivel.

IT is said that, from the intimate sympathy which exists between the capillary circulation of the surface of the head and of the brain wherever there is intense blushing there will generally be great confusion of mind. Judging from the chaotic bewilderment of the Pittsburg *Post* with regard to whatever matters and measures undergo discussion in the COMMERCIAL, that paper must be as red in the face as a beet.

IT IS reported that a bill will this week be introduced in the State Legislature to release all liquor dealers in cities and counties which vote "no license" from any agreements made with other parties prior to the passage of the Local Option law, for supplies or rent, and which cannot then be carried out. If we are not mistaken, such a proposition was offered in the shape of an amendment to the supplementary Local Option bill, but was rejected.

ONE commendable feature of the report on Legislation submitted to the Constitutional Convention, is the provision that "no act of Assembly shall prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from that fixed by the general laws prescribing the time for the limitation of actions; and existing laws so prescribing are annulled and avoided; and no act of the Legislature shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person." This section was adopted in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

FROM a comparison of the exports of our manufactures during eight months of the last and preceding fiscal years, it would appear that we are making almost as encouraging headway in foreign markets as in the development of our industrial interests. These statistics show that during the period in question there was an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. in the amount of our principal exports. The export of leather was nearly doubled in 1872; manufactures of iron and wood also found an active market abroad; and the increasing demand for our agricultural implements is another noticeable feature of these returns. These results are exceedingly gratifying, as affording additional proof of the reviving commerce and growing prosperity of the country.

SENATOR SUMNER has authorized a denial of the current report that he is preparing a letter to the Massachusetts Legislature in vindication of the resolution introduced by him in the United States Senate at the beginning of the session, in favor of the disuse of flags bearing the names of battles fought during the civil war. The Senator is well. If it were proper to place these names on the flags at all, it is right that they should remain there until the proper time comes for taking them off again. That this period has not yet arrived is sufficiently evident from the tone and temper of nearly the whole Democratic press, North as well as South. True "reconciliation" involves a reciprocity of kindly thought and feeling. The loyal people of the country have gone far enough in condoning the rebellion and the crimes of those who engaged in it. Let the latter bring forth some slight fruits meet for further magnanimity before demanding the exercise of it.

THE United States steamship *Guard*, the last of the two vessels designated by the government to transport the goods of American exhibitors to the Vienna International Exposition, will sail from New York to-day. Among the articles to be exhibited is a model school house, sixty bales of the best long and short cotton from the South, the flags and coats of arms of the States and principal cities, and various other objects of interest. Machinery of every description, boot heeling machines, stone breaking tools, and every manner of labor saving appliances, will be shown. Seven thousand American daily, weekly and monthly newspapers have also been arranged for exhibition. Arms and ammunition have also been collected, and will be on view. There will be but one American piano firm represented. We shall be far more adequately represented than at the Paris Exposition; still it is somewhat doubtful whether we might not have done a good deal better if we had tried.

TWO OR THREE weeks ago we stated that the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund had determined to pay on presentation some $1,250,000 of the 5-10 six per cent. loans of the Commonwealth, being the certificates of $5,000 and under, and to stop the interest thereon after ninety days notice. Public announcement of this fact has now been made by State Treasurer MACKEY, who has caused notice to be given to the holders of the 5-10 series of loans created by the act of February 2, 1867, that interest will cease on all sums of $5,000 and under, on the 31st day of July, 1873, amounting in all to $1,265,909, the same being redeemable on presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia. When it is considered that $750,000 of semi-annual interest, falls due at the same time, and that the process of the reduction of taxation is steadily going on, one can the better appreciate the significance of the remark, recently made by a bitter and unscrupulous enemy of the State administration, that "results are the best rhetoric." It is to be hoped the proved wisdom of the observation may have the effect of thoroughly shaming the malevolent folly of its author.

THE FIRST movement in the United States to punish *ministers of religion for exercising* ecclesiastical discipline, is on foot in Michigan, the Legislature of which State has under consideration a bill authorizing the imposition of a fine of from one thousand to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment from one to ten years, on any ecclesiastical authority who shall excommunicate or otherwise discipline any member of his church, or threaten to do so, for the sake of preventing any such member from suing any church dignitary or any religious society for the protection of any claim or for the protection of his civil rights. While the terms of the bill are general, and intended to apply to all denominations, the measure appears to be principally directed against the Catholic Church, one of whose ecclesiastical dignitaries in that State is reported to have excommunicated a member of a society one notice of his intention to bring suit against his spiritual adviser to compel repayment of money loaned for the defrayal of church expenses. The bill is modeled after one of the clauses of the new Prussian law on religion. It has passed the Senate, and will in all probability become a law, no opposition of moment having thus far been developed.

AN IMPORTANT amelioration in the official construction of the tariff has just been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has instructed Collectors of Customs to collect, hereafter, duties on Dutch metal at ten per cent., on bronze powder at fifteen, and on manufactures of brass at thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, under the act of March 2, 1861, subject to the ten per cent. reduction in the act of June 6, 1872. Heretofore the Department has held these articles dutiable, as manufactures of which copper is the component of *chief* value, at forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. This ruling goes further than defining duties on the three articles mentioned, to declare that brass is a distinct manufacture, and should not be held dutiable as a manufacture of which copper is a component of chief value. Manufacturers of brass will therefore pay hereafter 35 per cent. under the act of 1861, less 10 per cent. by the act of June 6, 1872, which makes the new duty 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*. It is not unlikely that this decision may raise questions regarding some other manufactured articles containing copper, and now paying duty as such. The Secretary has also decided that terne tin, in continuous sheets, for roofing purposes, shall pay the lower rate of duty, or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in the act of June 6, 1872. These rulings are of considerable importance to manufacturers generally.

A SOMEWHAT novel temperance society has just been organized in Great Britain, in the shape of a "Church of England Association," composed chiefly of members of the Episcopal clergy, under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This society does not require any of its members to be total abstainers, but allows those to drink who fear not to become drunk. Its officers state that the society is open to assistance from all parties, and that its great objects will be to explain and enforce the provisions of the laws against drunkenness, and the formation of a sound public opinion on the connection between intemperance and the undue facilities and temptations for drunkenness provided by the present license system in that country. At a late meeting of the association it was agreed to raise fifty thousand dollars a year for five years to promote the work. As a rule, the clergymen of the Established Church are excellent judges of good wines; and the question will be likely to suggest itself to not a few persons whether it will not be futile for these spiritual advisers to lecture the average British workman upon his love of beer, when he knows that they often drink as much wine at one sitting as would keep him in the former beverage for a month. Poor ARTEMUS WARD was so intensely patriotic during the war as to be willing to sacrifice all his wife's relatives on the altars of his country's freedom. In some respects this looks like a parallel case.

LET THE CHANCELLOR DECIDE.

Prince CHANCELLOR BISMARCK has lately expressed an opinion on a subject which has considerable practical interest in some parts of the United States. The Chief Burgomaster of Strassburg as a representative of a portion, a majority we believe, of the City Council, had written to the Chancellor proposing that the French language, along with the German, should be introduced as a subject of instruction in all the classes of the elementary schools of the place. The proposition was accompanied by a full statement of the reasons by which it seemed to be recommended. In his reply Prince BISMARCK declares himself not convinced by the considerations presented that the regulation of the school authorities against which the proposition was directed, is either unjust or injudicious. He then adds:

"I hold the view that the learning of several languages at the same time is not the task of the public school, and that from an educational point of view it is better to equip the children who receive instruction in the public school with the ready command of one language in speaking and writing than to expose them to the risk which experience shows to be unavoidable in the simultaneous acquisition of two languages, that they will make neither of them thoroughly and correctly their own."

The Chancellor then proceeds to say that those citizens of Strassburg who consider the French language necessary to their children on account of intercourse with France, may find sufficient opportunity for its acquisition in the higher institutions of learning; and that, as a general rule, those classes are rich enough to send their children to such institutions and to keep them there beyond the age at which instruction in the public schools is concluded.

No matter which of the languages referred to—French or German—may have the stronger claim to be regarded as the language of Strassburg, Prince BISMARCK is clearly right in the view that only one language should be taught in the elementary schools. And what is true and judicious in Strassburg is equally true and judicious in Pittsburgh. The *Freiheits Freund* having quoted the German Chancellor's letter, appends to it some remarks to guard against the application of its doctrine to the bi-lingual question as it is presented among us. The children of Strassburg are German children, he argues, upon whom Frenchification was forced by usurpation. They are now to be made thorough Germans again by being taught German exclusively. This is the first work education has to achieve in Elsass and Lothringen. But here in the United States, as in Switzerland, we have several nationalities living together, and German is as much American as English is. &c.

But in this argument our contemporary quite ignores BISMARCK'S reasoning. The German imperial policy in the annexed provinces may be right or wrong, and the motive for preferring German to French as the language of the schools may be good or bad; in any case, it is still unquestionably true that children who can afford only three or four years for schooling ought not to have their attention distracted and their time wasted by the study of more than one language. If German is the American language, then let it be the language of the schools to the exclusion of English. It is, however, impossible to overlook the overwhelming claims of English to be considered as the language of the country, while German, in spite of its title to respect as a form of speech and as a treasury of literature and science, presents no claims to be the language of the United States which are not equally possessed by the Scandinavian, the French and the Welsh. Over considerable areas each of these tongues is exclusively used by the inhabitants.

The utility of German is questioned by no person of intelligence, but from the recognition of its utility it does not follow that as a study in the public schools it should be permitted to usurp any portion of the too brief period of time which the great mass of the children of the people are allowed to devote to the language of the country and other indispensable studies. The German Chancellor's remark as to the well-to-do classes in Strassburg is equally true here; people who desire their children to learn German can generally afford to send them to high schools and academies, in all of which it certainly ought to be taught. But the notion that the people or the government should sustain schools for the purpose, among other objects, of teaching a foreign tongue to the masses of the people, is an idea so extraordinary and extravagant that it was probably never long entertained beyond the limits of this country. In view of the importance of homogeneous nationality to the prosperity and duration of the government, no policy could be more directly suicidal than a system of popular education which should tend to keep up the use of several languages.

The truth is that of all the foreigners from the continent of Europe who come to this country Germans more usually than any other early appreciate the necessity of learning the language of the country as a preliminary requisite to their own success, and if they fail themselves to make the acquisition they desire that their children may not labor under the same disadvantage. And with the development and increasing unity of the nation, foreigners of all nationalities among us will certainly become ever less willing to renounce their proper share in political influence and the various other advantages which can be fully secured only through familiarity with the prevailing speech.

PERSONAL.

The knowing ones now say that Augustin Daly furnished Victorien Sardou with the points for his play "L'Oncle Sam;" that the prohibition of its production in France was because of the free advertisement for New York. What will be the next managerial dodge?

It is reported that Hon. Augustus Schell, who has lived to a mature age as a bachelor, is about to lead to the altar Miss Anna Fox, daughter of the late George S. Fox, of New York. Miss Fox is a lady of unusual accomplishments, belonging to the very inner circle of New York society, and is under twenty or twelve years younger than her affianced husband.

Dr. Deems, of New York, authorizes the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, to establish a university in Tennessee.

Carlos Patti, a prominent musician, and brother of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died in Cincinnati, yesterday, of consumption.

Oakey Hall is looming up rather prominently in professional life in New York. He raised a novel point in a suit he was defending yesterday, that the 19th charter of 1870 abolished the old board ordinances. And the Court sustained his objection.

Thomas Holloway, the well known patent medicine man, who amassed something like $60,000,000 from the sale of gamboge, which, according to his wholly circulated advertisements, will cure anybody of any ailment, has determined to use the great amount of wealth he has acquired for philanthropic purposes. Singularly enough, and with a sense of gratefulness which a cynic can scarcely overlook, he intends to expend principally in his own country, the people of England is a model musical asylum for the middle classes, to be erected at a cost of half a million dollars at his country seat in Berkshire. Other plans will take concrete embodiment by and by, and all of the money is to be spent in useful purposes during the lifetime of the donor.

The English infidel, Mr. Bradlaugh, at the conclusion of a recent lecture, called upon any person to reply to his arguments in seven weeks and had passed only two bills, one of which was adopted to enable the other to go into effect.

A constitutional amendment restoring suffrage to some twenty thousand citizens of Arkansas just been submitted to the people and approved by a large majority of the votes cast. Six thousand negroes voted against it, but the Republicans generally refrained from voting a it, and permitted it to be carried by about one-third of the Democratic voters, while the other two-thirds were silent.

A Detroit butcher has a sign hanging over his retail scales which reads: "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight." (Proverbs, Chap. XI., last verse.)

In an Illinois coal mine, the other day, while the workmen were "running a fault," they came upon, or supposed to be black walnut, imbedded in the vein of coal 300 yards below the surface, and from 90 to 150 feet from the mouth of the drift. How did it get there?

And now a Duluthian claims to have made the discovery of almost inexhaustible iron deposits a short distance from the head waters of the two sounds river, on the north side of Lake Superior.

The cattle disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, is spreading very rapidly in the vicinity of New York. Nearly all the cattle located in the suburbs have it, and most of the milk now comes from diseased cows.

The National Exhibition bank, of Danbury, Connecticut, received a one dollar bill issued by the bank when a State institution, september 1, 1860, on the back of which was written: "Received for a loaf of bread from a rebel prisoner in Libby Prison, April 4, 1865, the day after the evacuation."

And now we have the still more ominous report of a regular trades union formed by the servant girls of Ottawa, in Ontario. We all know what trades unions are, but we have never yet had their tremendousness brought home to our firesides.

There is a belt of sand in Missouri, the finest article in the United States for the manufacture of glass. This belt takes the form of an ellipse, with St. Louis as a central point, the outer edge extending some forty miles each way north, east, and dipping into the Mississippi a day's journey south from St. Louis.

Good news for the poor. Several companies are organizing in the East to manufacture sewing machines, and it is predicted that sixty-five dollar machines will sell at thirty-five dollars within a year.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which fixes the permanency of what is known as the Dram Shop Temperance Law. Six agreed cases went to that court, and have been decided in favor of the law. Under the ruling the seller is put in the lookout for trouble, and made responsible for whatever evil may result from the traffic in which he is engaged.

The General Assembly of Iowa, at its recent session, made physiology one of the common school branches, and hereafter no teacher's certificate can be granted by county superintendents to persons who are unable to pass an examination in this study.

It is perhaps a question worthy of consideration whether lager beer and pure native wines should not bear a place separate from the general classification of intoxicating liquors.

Southern planters are reported to be devoting nearly all their lands to cotton, reducing the grain crops in an alarming manner. More's the pity, as they will find to their cost, in the end.

The Boston *Globe* presents an exhibit of the commerce of that city which is very encouraging. The imports for March, 1872, were $5,067,725, against $4,559,923 for March, 1872. The average weekly value of the imports since January, 1873, is $1,292,-774, while the grand total value of the foreign imports from March 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, is $16,-630,875, ags nst $16,716,669 from March, 1871, to March, 1872.

The Court House clock in Norwich, Connecticut, has been frozen up all winter. Last Saturday it had slowed sufficiently to allow the hands to move three inches.

Navigation on Lake Michigan has been resumed. The first Chicago steamer of the season reached Milwaukee harbor on Monday, and the first Milwaukee steamer of the season has arrived at Chicago.

The following concise and comprehensive note was sent to an Illinois merchant, by a neighboring farmer, the other day: "Send me a trace-chain and two hinges. Jane had a baby last night—also two chickens."

The State of Nevada legalizes gaming, and reaps $15,000 a year from licenses to gamblers. An effort is now making to abolish this barbarism.

It may not be generally known that it is now unlawful for the tobacco-chewers to beg a chew. The United States Internal Revenue law allows no person or persons to sell or dispose of tobacco in any form, no matter how small or great the bulk, without first paying a license of five dollars.

THE new city of Duluth, which four years ago had no existence, even in name, is one of the marvels of this country. It has now two important railroads, is the present terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, is at the head of western lake navigation, and has grown from a population of fifty in 1870 to 5,000. It has two newspapers, while the trade of last year is said to have amounted for goods entered, to $1,265,-722, and the duties to $649,497. Of shipping, the arrivals were 369 vessels, mostly steamers, with a tonnage of 264,159 tons, while the departures were a little larger in number, but about the same in tonnage. Since August, 1870, when the railroad to St. Paul was opened, there have passed through Duluth to an Eastern market, between two and three million bushels of wheat and nearly four hundred thousand barrels of flour; while among the imports were over seventy thousand tons of railroad iron, ninety thousand barrels of salt and forty thousand tons of coal. Chicago, enterprising as she is, was a tolerably old town before it presented such a showing as the above.

A WOMAN'S determination to part her hair at the side broke up a wedding at Bangor, Me., last week. The company had all assembled, the clergyman was in his place, and the groom proceeded up stairs to escort his chosen one to the altar. The lady was splendidly dressed, but in arranging her hair had adopted the "new style." To this the young man objected in the most decided terms, saying that if bride should be parted lindenally in the middle. A sharp war of words followed, which resulted in a declaration on the part of the injured youth that he had taken a firm stand; that the hair must be dressed or he would never look upon it again. To this the girl replied that he might leave as soon as he pleased, and leave he did, much to the disgust of the people who came to partake of the wedding supper and were turned out of the house without it.

The *Science of Health* traces the remarkable prevalence of infant mortality in New York to the use of improper artificial nourishment. Nearly half the children born during the past year in that city, it says, will probably die in infancy, owing to the neglect of sanitary measures and sound principles of hygiene.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Jane Craig died in Philadelphia, on Sunday, aged over one hundred years.

Cambria county has a population of 36,503. Of these 2,695 were born in foreign countries; and of 2,732 one of both parents were foreign born.

Since the fall of the Baptist church building Wilkinsport the church goers of that flourishing city are getting alarmed about other similar edifices. The trustees of the Second Presbyterian church there postponed last Sunday's services because the walls of that structure are gradually bulging out, suggesting the alarming fact that the roof is following.

The Huntingdon *Journal* states that but one of the Stevenson furnaces is in blast. It yields 37 tons of charcoal iron per week. The other will be put in blast about the middle of May. Three hundred men are now employed.

Alexander Rougron is in jail at Harrisburg, on a charge of attempting to violate the persons of his two step-daughters, aged eleven and thirteen years, during the absence of their mother from home.

Mr. Conrad Geiger, editor of the Kutztown (Berks county) *Patriot and Union*, has purchased the Middletown (Snyder county) *Telegraph*, and will assume editorial charge on the 1st of April.

Mr. Daniel Deem fell dead in the street in Reading, on Monday, of apoplexy. He was sixty years old.

Erie has a new evening daily, called the *Journal*. Mr. D. H. Otis is the publisher. It takes strong ground in favor of liquor license.

On Tuesday afternoon the 11th inst., Mr. John Beyer, the oldest printer in Pennsylvania, who was eighty years of age on the twenty-second of February last, stepped into the *Messenger* office at Pleasantville, with as an easier gait as many a man of half his years, and in forty minutes set up the following as his and the *Messenger's* contribution to the proposed printer's type metal monument to be erected to the memory of the lamented Greeley: "I was born in Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on February 22d, 1793. I commenced my apprenticeship at Norristown in 1813. I served until the war of that period, and subsequently worked in Norristown, then again at Washington, Reading, Allentown, Philadelphia and Phœnixville, in the four latter places I published newspapers. I have worked almost continuously at the printing business during those sixty-one years, and off-r my tribute of respect, as from probably the oldest printer in Pennsylvania, to the service of a Mountain Sage. To the memory of Horace Greeley. His greatest journalist America has ever produced. John Beyer."

Two of the oldest citizens of Franklin township, Beaver county, have died recently—Henry Musselman, eighty-four, and William A. Potter, eighty-two years. Both were much respected in the community.

Henry Smith, of Lewistown, had his neck broken, while coupling cars at Logan Station, on the Middle and Center Railroad, a few days ago.

Mr. W. H. H. Brainerd, formerly of the Tyrone *Herald*, is now assistant editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*.

Bacon & Green is the title of a firm of marketmen in Williamsport.

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. Deford, of Washington township, Carroll county, is one hundred and three years old.

Last Monday week Mrs. Felix Roberts, living near Union Mills, Scioto county, was burned to death in her own house.

The growing wheat says the Norwalk *Experiment*, it is reported, looks remarkably well this spring, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather of the past winter.

In the First Baptist church, in Piqua, on Sabbath evening last, a young lady (Miss Stoker) was to be baptized by immersion, and while passing up the aisle, robed for the ceremony, fell dead of heart disease.

E. W. Spargur, Clerk of Highland county, died of small-pox on Wednesday of last week. His daughter, Miss Laura V. Spargur, died of this disease a week previously, and two of three other members of the same family are now down with the same disease.

J. E. Keckley, while digging the ground for the foundation of the new barn to be erected on the Infirmary Farm of Noble county, discovered a vein of coal over two feet thick, which he says is sixty five per cent. pure ore.

The Painesville *Advertiser* says that a few days since the old Mormon temple in Kirtland, near Painesville, was sold to Joe Smith, the leader of the anti-polygamy Mormons. The sale of the old building has made considerable excitement in Kirtland, as it is generally supposed that the branch of the church people who have settled in Independence will return to their early settlement. There has been much of late to assure one in this expectation, and we think we may safely predict that the walls of the ominous old temple will soon echo the words of Mormonism once more, and that the quiet people of Kirtland will again have a topic of universal interest, not only to themselves, but to the "world at large." Joe Smith who purchased the temple, is the son of one of the leading Mormons, Joe Smith, the Prophet, or the author of "the pretended revelation."

George W. Miller & Co., of Crawford county, last season threshed and cleaned in forty-four days 12,215 bushels of wheat and 18,345 bushels of oats, in all 30,560 bushels, for which they received $1,039 00. The daily average was 694 bushels of wheat and oats combined.

Muskrats produced a serious break in the Miami Canal, at Dayton the other night.

Wild pigeons are making their appearance in greater numbers, in many portions of the Miami valley, than have been seen for several years past.

The "Striped Pig" in Indiana.

A letter from Columbus, Ind., to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* tells something which will be read with interest in these days of local option excitement. It mentions the arrest there of a person who had been acting as agent for a Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, in collecting broadcast over the State circulars intimating that for two dollars he would impart to the saloon-keepers of the State information by which they could evade the penalties imposed by the recent act of the Legislature against selling liquor. The number of letters received in reply led the postoffice authorities to suspect a fraud, and hence the arrest, which, however, was not sustained. The trick recommended is as follows:

1. You will keep no liquor or intoxicating drinks of any kind to give away, or as otherwise specified in the Temperance bill, and will post bills announcing the fact in your house.

2. Erect a sideboard in one part of the room, on which set liquors, kegs, cigars, lemons, &c.

3. That the sideboard erected a cigar case, for parties to take no pay for anything but cigars or tobacco. If parties help themselves to the sideboard liquors without patronizing the cigar case, it is optional whether you permit them to make a loafing place of your house or not.

4. Section 11 provides that you shall be a "person selling liquors for sale" before you can violate the law.

So unattractive to each other are the inhabitants of Newark, New Jersey, that, in order to encourage sociability, they have established a fraternity called The Newark Society for the Promotion of Marriage."

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of May and November, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. AILEY, JAS. FAIRMAN, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, R. L. Graham, A. A. Bell, W. K. Nimick, Thos. S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, J. H. Hartman, H. Scimarti, Christopher Ege, John H. Baller, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not liable to sour.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Papoma is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

New Wall Papers

FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES,
AT
NO. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Where is now offered at the lowest market prices, a large and varied stock of PAPER HANGINGS, MOULDINGS and BORDERS of the newest styles in Fresco, Gold and Illuminated designs for

Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Assembly Rooms, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Offices and Ceilings,

Together with a most extensive assortment of cheaper goods. To those wanting Paper Hangings it will pay to call and see at No. 107 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH R. HUGHES.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, C. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Most & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagnes.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell & Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Ray Mills, Charles Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nassau Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS.

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between STEPHEN BAYARD and A. TAYLOR, under the name of BAYARD & TAYLOR, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.

STEPHEN BAYARD,
C. W. TAYLOR.

March 18, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

Attention, Capitalists!

For a Permanent and Paying Investment. Subscribe to the Capital Stock of the

U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock $400,000. Shares $100 Each.

Farmers, Capitalists, and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the present status of this Company, and the tangible and undisputed basis upon which its Bonds are issued. We assume that the stock will pay a dividend of 10 PER CENT. annually.

Not a box of Tin or Terne Plates has ever been made in the United States, while 75 per cent. of all the plates made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,961,684 pounds of Tin Plates were imported; and for two weeks of 1873, ending January 25, there were imported 17,181 boxes.

A Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of Tin Plate to the United States about nearly 75 per cent.—the quantity last year showing a little increase over that of 1871. We understand that this manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and some of the trade, therefore, will be lost to us."

The Company has purchased land for the works near McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela River, and in the heart of the coal region, and will have rail and water and river transportation to all parts of the country; also, the Letters Patent of Wm. O. Davies for coating plate on which patent gives this Company 2½ per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of Tin Plate that may be established.

Stock Books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank and "Iron World" office, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Homestead Bank, 244 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. S'ROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
D. W. RIGGS, HENRY H. DEMMLER,
E. E. COWEN, FERD. PROTZMAN,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES.

OFFICERS.

J. D. STROUS, President and Treasurer.
M. V. B. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. Strous is now calling on the citizens, soliciting stock. T2tis

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JUST OPENING,

A Large and Varied Stock of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY,

Bought Direct from the Manufacturers, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN P. DEAN,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

ONION SETTS,

Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes,

FERTILIZER,

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER, LAWN, GRASS AND A COMPLETE STOCK OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Lawn Mowers, Garden and Green House Tools, &c., &c.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 67 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

ADAMS HOUSE—

M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,

Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

DRY GOODS.

AT McKEE'S

THERE IS A FULL STOCK OF

MOHAIRS,
COCHECO PRINTS,
KENNERDELL BLANKETS,
EXTRA HEAVY SHEETINGS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS,
SILKS, ALL COLORS.
DOTTED SWISS,
RUSSIA CRASH,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,
GRENADINES,
OPERA FLANNELS,
OXFORD SUITINGS,
DELAINES,
STRIPED JAPS.
FOULARD SILKS,
INDIGO BLUE JEANS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
TICKINGS, ALL GRADES,
YELLOW FLANNELS,
NAPKINS, WHITE AND RED,
ITALIAN CLOTH,
NAINSOOKS,
EMBROIDERED HDK'FS.
MERRIMAC PRINTS,
ALPACAS, Figured and Plain
RED FLANNEL,
KID GLOVES.
ERMINE CLOTHS,
TWEEDS, ALL WOOL.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Morganstern & Co.

Bulletin for This Week.

New Goods for Spring, 1873,

The Finest Assortment ever received in this Market. We invite your examination of the following Goods:

SILK SCARFS, SILK FICHUS.
SPANISH LACE VEILS.
LACE COLLARS, all kinds.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
COLLARS RUFFLING, at 30c to $1 75 per yard.
GUIPURE LACES, GIMPS AND FRINGES.
HAMBURG FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING.
P. K and CAMBRIC MUSLIN.
NAPKINS and LINEN TOWELING.
WHITEY JET ORNAMENTS and PINS.
HEAD BANDS and DARTS.
SHELL and HORN COMBS.
TURQUOISE SILKS, all shades.
TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS.
BLACK DRESS SILKS, at Low Figures.
KID GLOVES—One, Two and Three Button.
LISLE, LINEN and SILK GLOVES.

Hosiery Department, Large and Varied.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TIES, BOWS, SCARFS and COLLARS.
HALF HOSE, LISLE, BALBRIGAN and COTTON SHIRTS and HANDKERCHIEFS.

All the Above Goods New and Choice.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK

SPRING GOODS

Just Opened.

239 and 241 Liberty Street

REMOVAL!

LIEBLER'S

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

113 Wood Street,

Directly Opposite the Old Stand.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.

REMOVAL!

THE OFFICE OF THE

Pittsburgh Paper Mfg. Co.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

32 WOOD STREET

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, says: "It is a water with the same ore own'd Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It has all the properties of the latter, its self-preservative properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has cured or been the means for any one relieved after the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called oxalic formations in the kidney or on the limbs and joints. The Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, have all yielded to the Katalysine influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, testimony from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents,

GETTYSBURG SPRING CO.,

227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by R. E. SELLERS, and Druggists generally. T2tis

The Best is the Cheapest.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed on the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS, Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

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Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

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Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold on Commission.

Also, For Sale, a choice lot of CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, paying 10 to 12 per cent. interest. Investors are requested to call for full information.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Directors.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents to exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Incorporated Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1873.

While the last Congress did much tinkering on financial subjects, it accomplish d absolutely nothing in regard to our currency circulation. It, however, passed a law regulating our silver coinage, which goes into operation on the first of the coming month, and effects an important change in the character of our silver coins. The last legislation on that subject was in 1853—that law providing that the silver half dollar, instead of 206½ grains of standard silver, one-tenth being alloy, which was the former weight, should contain 192 grains of such silver—that is, two half dollars present standard contain only 345.6 grains of *pure* silver, instead of 371.25 grains as formerly, the reduction being about 691 per cent. Thus $100 of silver bullion when taken to the mint is coined into 106 dollars, and our silver dollars have become a drug on the foreign markets from this discount. In changing the coinage in 1853 the half dollar was made the standard, containing 192.6 grains of pure silver, while the dollar contained 371.25 grains of pure silver. So that all our silver dollars and all other silver coins of dates prior to 1853 are equal in value to the gold coinage, a fact of which all coin brokers are very well aware. In the new law the silver half dollar is to be the standard, and fixes its weight at 12½ metrical grammes, so that two half dollars will be precisely equivalent to the French silver five-franc piece, and will circulate by its side on equal terms in all nations using the franc system. It is said that the new dollar will command a price of about one hundred and eight cents ingold, and when *it is* considered that our mines have had to sell their bullion at a discount on its real value, it will be seen that after all expenses are paid, they will make a clear saving of at least four per cent. on their silver by supplying China with trade dollars. Some idea of the importance of this change may be obtained by a glance at the statistics which show that about $20,000,000 in silver is annually produced in the United States and exported to foreign countries—in 1850 it was but $200,000, so that our silver production has increased in twenty-five years a hundred fold, with still higher ratio promised in the future as the West will have the capital she needs for her development. The law will give a very decided impetus to the production of silver in the far West. Since the United States mint was first authorized in 1792 there have been eight acts of Congress affecting the coinage. The standard value of the silver dollar has been changed once, of the three cent piece once, and of all the other silver coins twice, while the whole gold coinage has been changed twice.

This system of international exchange is a practical step in the direction of the unification of the human race in interests, in language, in spirit with the prediction of the President's inaugural. An international coinage has long been the dream of political economists, and the first Napoleon said that "among the civilizing agents most needed in Europe is a common money." This need so long and so universally felt will soon be recorded among accomplished facts.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868, new	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40s	110¼	110¼	110¼
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1868	116¼
United States 10-40s	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
Currency Funding	113¾

An additional call of $200,000 three per cents has been made, interest to cease April 1st. This call is for all the certificates of the denomination of $50,000, and leaves but $350,000 of the $6,000,000 yet outstanding.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was a dull one. We were unable to discover any improvement as relates to prices or demand. We heard of no transactions here, although crude could be obtained at 5¾@5¾c per gallon. The receipts yesterday were over 7,000 barrels. Parker's sales were reported as follows: 1,000 barrels at 6¼ cash and 1,000 barrels at 6⅞ for prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull; prices rule low. Offered for Eastern shipment 14c@14½c; for Western shipments 15c is higher. There is, however, scarcely any demand for the West. Philadelphia delivery, spot, 18½c; April 18½c; May 19½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 19.—The *Herald* says: The market was firmer throughout the entire oil region, with a tendency to advance in some localities, to-day:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 10
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls upper road	2 12½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 97½
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 90

TITUSVILLE, March 19.—Market quiet and firm; spot 2 10.

DUCKVILLE, March 19.—Market unchanged at $2.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 19.—Market dull and unchanged at $2.

OIL CITY, March 19.—Market firm at $2 20; upper road 2 10; lower road $2 00@2 05.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Closing 18.—Arrivals of crude in bulk moderate, and holders quite firm; 5c bid without sales; April and May delivery offered at 9c; buyers, July delivery, at 9c. Refined is quite irregular, with receipts light, mainly owing to the difficulty of shipping copper bottoms; prices with some reserve, and unless there are improved offers there will be few buyers even at old prices; there is no inclination to meet the advance; 19½ is the best bid for spot delivery; 19¾c and upward asked; sales *Prometheus*, 1,000 bbls; May 20c; July 20½c; deliveries of June at 22c. Cases quiet at 25¾@26c. Naphtha quiet at 16c for spot delivery, 15c@15½c for city (Philadelphia very dull; refined on the spot 19c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, March 19.—Market quiet and little doing at 5c @ 6c.

OIL CITY, March 19.—Market quiet and firm and prices remain unchanged at $2 15.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Crude 9½c; refined 19½c; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Market steady on nothing doing; N. W. 18¾c; crude in bulk 7¾@8c; cases 24½@25½c; rack note; futures: April 18¾c; May 19¾c.

Shipments of Refined Oil Past via A. V. R. R.

W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Refg Co.	J P Logan, Phila	950
Schmidt, F & Co.	Warden, J & Co, Phila	217
Total		1,167

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wm Stewart	Sinbeam Oil Works	5,9
S W Severson	Continental Oil Wks	425
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	70
O J Greer	American Oil Works	140
W J Rhodes	Rhoads' Oil Works	279
N W Severson	Radiant Oil Works	370
Jos Rhoads	Rhoads' Oil Works	279
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	139
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant Oil Works	140
Jos Rhoads	Rhoads' Oil Works	279
Jos Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	207
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil Oil Works	470
Total		7,09

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Wks	Commercial O W	475
Citizens' Oil Works	Lake Shore Oil Wks	425
Brilliant Oil Works	Radiant Oil Works	279
Model Oil Works	Lilley Oil Works	418
Keystone Oil Wks	Nonpareil Oil W	470
Total		1,967

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

March 18.—There was a fair demand for nearly all descriptions of pig ir n throughout the week and little accumulation in stocks, though the receip s were more liberal. The market closed nearly at our quotations. Manufactured iron was not so firm. No change was made in quotations, but there has been more or less cutting in prices. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG, PER TON.			
Hanging Rock No. 1	$45@$50	Tennessee Forge	$36@$45
Hanging Rock No. 2	40	Tennessee Forge	45
Hanging Rock Forge	45	Missouri No. 1	56
Alabama No. 1	50	Missouri No. 2	50
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.			
Hanging Rock C	$ 60	Red River	$ 60
W	$52@55	Missouri C. W	60@65
Missouri C. W	60@62	Alabama	60@65
STONE COAL PIG.			
Missouri No. 1	$50	Ohio No. 1	$ 54
Missouri Forge	44@45	Ohio Forge	43
BLOOMS.			
SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.			
Cast	$1 50@1 75	Wrought	$1 50@2 25
BAR IRON PER LB.			
Common	4 6-10c	Charcoal	5 8-10c
SHEET IRON PER LB.			
Rolled	6 7-10c	Russian	22@23c
Charcoal	7 7-10@8 8-10c		
SHOES PER KEG.			
Horse	$5 75@6	Mule	$6 75@7

—*Enquirer.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 19, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No 2 spring Chicago $1 20¾ cash; $ 20¾ bid; seller April $1 20¾; seller May No 3 do $1 09; regular and fresh. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 31¾c regular, cash; 32¾ bid; seller April 32¾c; seller May 33¾c; rejected corn prices advanced. No 2, 26@27c; regular and free 25@27; rejected 24@25c. Rye dull and lower; No 2, 64c. Barley firm.

SEEDS—Clover seed firm at $4 75@4 80; timothy $5 85; timothy firm at $2.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork advanced, with price $14 75@14 85, buyer May. Lard firm at 8½c. Bulk meats firm at a slight advance; short rib sides 7¾@7¾c; short clear sides 8½@8¾c; packed sides 8½c; unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with sales of 1,100 bbls at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton dull and in favor; middling on land 19½c; sales of 1,000 bales on the spot and to arrive; receipts of 1,000 bales; net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; gross receipts 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; stock 185,000 bales; consolidated net receipts 8,000 bales; exports 5,000 bales. Flour 10@15c better, with less doing; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5 70@6 50; common to good $6 90@7 50; common to fair extra western $7 55@8 50; choice do $8 55@9 75

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Father Hyacinthe Creating Excitement.

GENEVA, March 19.—The religious excitement in this city, caused by the preaching of Father Hyacinthe is increasing. The Ultramontanes are much exasperated.

New English Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, March 19.—Evening.—Gladstone pro ceeded to Windsor to-day and submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming Cabinet.

LONDON, March 20, 6 A. M.—Gladstone will announce in the House of Commons to-night (Thursday) that he has decided to remain in office with all his colleagues.

War Indemnity Treaty Ratified.

PARIS, March 19.—The Assembly this afternoon ratified, without a dissent ng voice, the treaty signed on Saturday last, between Thiers and Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of French territory.

United States Minister Orr at His Post.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—James L. Orr, Minister of the United States to Russia, was received by the Czar to-day and presented his credentials.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 19.—Gladstone and his Cabinet colleagues were in consultation four hours yesterday. There is nothing yet as to the result.

A serious row, between Englishmen and Frishmen, occurred at Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, yesterday. At least three thousand persons were engaged in the conflict. Fire arms and knives were freely used and there was much bloodshed, though no cases of fatal injury are reported.

There were 96 cases of intoxication in York yesterday on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the frauds on the bank of England. Three have been released this morning, there being no evidence against them.

MADRID, March 19.—The Porto Rico Abolition bill was again considered by the Assembly yesterday, and an amendment that the abolition of slavery on the island be gradual was rejected.

MADRID, March 19.—Francisco Salmeron was today elected President of the National Assembly, and Nocedal and Legal Serpierra, Carlist leaders, are becoming more numerous and troublesome in Andalusia.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 19.—The steamship California has arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 19, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92½, 92¾, and for account 92¾,92⅝. American securities: 5-20s of 1865, 90¾; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅝; Erie Railway 24¾. Tallow 44s 6d.

PARIS, March 19. 3 P. M.—Rentes 57 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 9⅝d; sales, 14,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and cotton, 2,000 bales; February and March shipments from Southern ports. Corn, 26s 6d; delivered, April 6d. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 27s. Lard 38s 6d. Cheese 51s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s. Turpentine 45s.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage.

MARCH 19, 1873.

	Cents.
W. W. Bradshaw, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Mary A. Wrenshall, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
David N. Lee, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Frank S. Ewing, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
David Gilmore, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Wesley Mosier, Sewickley, Pa.	2
Gilfreder & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Elliott Henderson, Newaygo, Mich.	2
Cooley Bros, Rochester, Pa.	2
John S. Black, St. Pleasant, Pa.	2
Mrs. Harriet Agnew, Mo.	2
T. A. Reinhold, Saxonburg, Pa.	2
Hayden, Gere & Co., New York, N. Y.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

P. C. AND ST. L. RAILWAY.

Stockholder's Meeting—Unanimous Ratification of the Lease of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Road—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway was held at the company's office in Steubenville on Tuesday.

The first business to be transacted, after receiving the annual report of the Board of Directors, was to vote on the ratification of the lease of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, as authorized by the stockholders at their meeting held December 30, 1872. The vote showed that nearly all the stock cast in favor of the ratification and none against, so the lease was declared ratified.

The next thing in order was the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, when the following persons were unanimously chosen: John D. Rockefeller, George H. Stuart, Josiah Bacon, H. H. Houston, Thos. L. Jewett, Wm. Thaw, J. N. McCullough, Wm. Phillips, Robert Sherriff, H. B. McClure, Geo. W. Adams, Rollin C. Hurd and Alfred Gaither.

The members of the Board present were immediately qualified, and were by them duly dispensed with, organized by the election of the following officers: President, Thomas A. Scott; Vice President, Wm. Thaw; Secretary, W. H. Barnes; Assistant Secretary, Justin G. Morris.

After the usual routine vacancies in the standing committees the Board adjourned *sine die*.

OVERSEERS APPOINTED.

Question Settled by the Court.

There was doubt in the minds of some of the members of the bar as to whether the Court had power to appoint overseers to superintend the election, under the Local Option law, in those districts where frauds were apprehended. The act of 1840 authorizes the Court, upon petition of a certain number of citizens of a district, setting forth by affidavit that fraudulent voting is apprehended, to appoint one person "of each political party" to act as overseer at said election.

The temperance men, fearing frauds in some of the districts, appealed to the Court, and Judge Sterrett appointed overseers. W. D. Moore, Esq., pointed. Judge Stowe held differently, whereupon Mr. Jennings, on behalf of the temperance people, secured the appointment of the following:

A. F. Keating, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; James Munn, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; Elias Hinzinger, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Shore, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Oliver Fleming, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; George Irwin, First ward, Allegheny; A. Bragg, First precinct, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Cyrus Hutchison, Ninth ward, Allegheny.

The liquor men have a right to name overseers to the three selected above, but this they had not done up yesterday when the Court adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Another Letter from Father Hickey.

TO THE EDITOR: Within the last few days our attention has been specially invited to the fact that the secondary or side issues of the temperance movement are assuming such a weighty significance in the adjustment of this moral question as to create no little alarm in our community. It would now seem, it is said, that our campaign is *lost* in favor of temperance, and *none* and *not* in favor of Local Option, Prohibition and Non-license. Our people are divided. Some assert, and truly, that temperance is one thing, and total abstinence or prohibition another; others, again, that we must support and defend the former by the stern enforcement of the latter. There is, accordingly a confusion, a conflict, and a consequent weakness in the office of public opinion is divided, and of course cannot stand. Each interested party is striving for the mastery—the Local Option party on the one hand and the liquor merchants on the other. Every hour the battle rages more and more furiously, and the next Friday evening will, it is feared, end very disastrously. Much bitterness of sentiment is, and will be, engendered, many harsh words be the subject of Christian canons, and little local or abiding good, say all at all, accomplished. For it must be remembered that we are all brothers, fellow-citizens and worshippers of the same Supreme Father of His divine will and Providence we are all of us only the stewards and responsible moral agents. Hence the in advocacy of any cause, moral, social or religious or virtue, the other party must be our chief basis of action. Having solely in view the "greatest good to the greatest number" of our fellow beings, present and future, and reasonable in our demands, and temperate in all our arguments and in every defense, even of truth and right, we can under no circumstance it is our bounden duty "to do unto others as we would wish they should do unto us," and we believe is one of the standard rules of Christian and public morality. No one may return evil for evil; nor are we allowed to do evil to our neighbor in his person, life, property or legitimate business, that good may come from it. This much premised, it is easy to see the spirit that actuates, to some extent, the temperance movement. To our mind it has taken a "new departure;" it has assumed, of late, the phase more of a political than of a moral agitation. Hence our cry is not only aggressive, but, alas! even *passively aggressive*. If we understand aright what we read in the daily press, an attempt is being made to enforce the practice of temperance on our community by the enactment of penal and prohibitory laws. Now we consider a novel as well as an unjustifiable application to use of an old remedy. We are going too far on the point, and do not much. As we stated in our letter to the Temperance Mass Meeting assembled in City Hall on the evening of the 27th ult.—we are not extremists or radicals in our views or principles. We now repeat again, *"In medias res sicus."* With Local Option, prohibition, or non-license—or in other words, with the political side of the temperance question, we have nothing to do. It does not concern us, except, perhaps, very remotely. We emphatically the movement purely and simply as a temperance movement, and will continue to do so as long as we live, as such it meets our fullest approbation and that of our best men. We must be consistent, conservative and just. A spirit of fanaticism or political issues are foreign to our cause. From our pulpits we are taught to preach the Gospel and not politics. We dare not, even for a moment, insist on the observance of the moral law of temperance, by the practice of INTEMPERANCE in the shape of INTEMPERATE writing, and least of all by INTEMPERATE legislation. Preach and practice the moral virtues do not demand the secular power to propagate or sustain this influence. We are not Mahommedans; we are Christians.

Accordingly, we should be ready and willing to grant to others whatever we claim for ourselves either. We cannot hope to make Saints or saints against their will, nor legislate their way even to Heaven, without their most active co-operation and manly consent. The divine and moral laws everywhere teach this doctrine. Force of law is not permitted by temperance of speech or action or legislation towards or for our neighbor. Many wrongs will never make our right. It is needless to excuse a man to espouse our cause, if we abuse or injure him, or to make a man a slave to religion by disenfranchising him of his liberty as a citizen while he is a Christian, or of his right to trade, buy or sell, as an honest member of a moral, upright community. Persecution under any form is always odious, and will never be, if golden up wantonly against a certain class of persons in this or any other State. Our religious zeal ought never to run so far counter to reason and our instinctive sense of justice as to endanger, if not utterly ruin as a people, any part of our social and legalty established commercial or other interests. We need the aid and presence of all for our legitimate business men, since our legitimate business is or can be an evil.

This much we write hastily, but out of a sense of duty and justice. We are not partisan in our writings, for this we wish to be understood in our writings. In this contest we do not belong to any party politic, nor can we approve of defiance of the honest prejudice or limited interests of any clique or sect. Our first letter was written in favor of temperance, and so also is this our second. We undoubtedly may, and do, differ with some few of our friends touching the mode of carrying out reform inaugurated. But in these matters every one has a right to his own opinion. There is one thing, however, more important one, too, on which, however, we all agree; and that is, that in our day the *practice* of temperance is a necessity, and that we look our opponents fair, honest argument—the Local Option party on the one hand and the liquor merchants on the other. Every hour the battle rages more and more furiously, and the next Friday evening will, it is feared, end very disastrously. Much bitterness of sentiment is, and will be, engendered, many harsh words be the subject of Christian canons, and little local or abiding good, say all at all, accomplished. For it must be remembered that we are all brothers, fellow-citizens and worshippers of the same Supreme Father of His divine will and Providence we are all of us only the stewards and responsible moral agents. Hence the in advocacy of any cause, moral, social or religious or virtue, the other party must be our chief basis of action. Having solely in view the "greatest good to the greatest number" of our fellow beings, present and future, and reasonable in our demands, and temperate in all our arguments and in every defense, even of truth and right, we can under no circumstance it is our bounden duty "to do unto others as we would wish they should do unto us," and we believe is one of the standard rules of Christian and public morality. No one may return evil for evil; nor are we allowed to do evil to our neighbor in his person, life, property or legitimate business, that good may come from it.